## THE BRAINS OF WEST POINT.

NEARLY ALL OF THE PROFESSORS GRADUATES OF THE ACADEMY.

sketches of the Men Who Rale the Pineat Military Academy in the World-Their Services in the War of the Rebellion and on the Frontier-The Men Who Train the Cadets-Who They Are and From What Quarters They Came,

WEST POINT, June 13.-The organization of the Military Academy is modelled after that of the Government of the United States. It may be said to have departments answering to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of the Federal Government. The Superintendent is selected by the President from among distinguished officers of the army. He is the chief executive officer of the Academy. He serves for four years and then returns to the army. The body of professors is selected by the President and confirmed by the Senate. There are seven of them. Only one or two are changed at one time, so that the Board always continues, and is made old and experienced members. They form the conservative body, and have functions similar to those of the Senate and the Supreme Court of the United States. The army officers, of whom about fifteen are detailed every rear to relieve a corresponding number returning to active service, are the House of Representatives of the school, and may be said to return to the people, who gave them power, within a given time. They bring with them the aspirations of the army, and are frequently somewhat opposed to the conservative sentiment of the Academy. But after becoming acquainted with its methods they yield to them. The body of professors, however, are, like the Senate, usually unbending. The professers are by law wholly independent of the Superintendent. Their decisions, under the statute, cannot be overruled, even by the President of the United States.

Very little is known by the people of the men who are maintaining the reputation of the Academy as the first military school in the world. Their merits are worth canvassing. THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Ool John M. Wilson of the corps of engineers

is Superintendent of the Military Academy. He succeeded Gen. John B. Parke, and is 52 years old. Col. Wilson bears a remarkable resemblance to the late Lieut-Gen. William J. Hardee of the Confederate service, author of the standard text book on tactics. The Colonel has a humorous face and a grizzly mousfache and goates. His perceptive faculties are strongly developed. He has heavy eyebrows and a true military bearing. Col. Wisson was born in Washington in 1837. He had military tastes when a mere boy. He tried to secure an appointment to West Point but was at first unsuccessful. At this time he was a page in the United States Senate. Afterward he accompanied Duke Gwin to California. They went there by way of Panama making the journey over the Isthmus upon the back of a mule. Wilson next went to Olympia, W. T., and in 1855 was appointed a cadet to the Milltary Academy by the Delegate from that Territory. In his last year at the Academy he be came first Captain of the corps. He graduated in 1860 with Horace Porter, James H. Wilson. Wesley Merritt, and others, Col. Wilson served throughout the war. He commanded a section in Carlisle's buttery on the battle field of Bull Run, and served in the peninsular campaign. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was moving toward the crest of the hill on which the Federal artillery was forming, when Gen. Fitz John Porter directed him to "go in battery to the right."

Col. Wilson replied: "You mean to the left." 'No. sir." said Porter. "I mean the right." "I beg your pardon, you mean the left."

"No. sir, I mean the right," repeated Porter. Wilson turned to his men and shouted: "Go in battery to the left. Limber to the rear. Commence firing." It was the right thing to do. Gen. Porter saw

his mistake and gazed on Wilson with admira-tion. "You're right," he said, "and I was

wrong. Double-shotting his guns with canister, Wilson mowed down the enemy's column under Gen. John B. Magruder.

Before this he had been brevetted Captain for meritorious service at Gaines Mills, For his service at Malvern Hill he was brevetted graphic Engineers. He took part in the Maryland campaign on the staff of Gen. McClellan along with Merritt, Custer, and Forsythe, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain. Antietam, and Charlestown, Gen. McClellan in his report spoke in high terms of his courage and ability. In the winter of 1862-63 he was engaged as superintending engineer in the construction of the defences of Harper's Ferry. Afterward he spent a few months at

the Academy as assistant professor of Spanish. Then he returned to engineer duties. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was superintending angineer there after the capture of that city by Grant. He afterward took part in the campaign against Mobile, on the staff of Gen. Canby, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army for gailant and meritorious services at the capture of

After the war he had charge of improve ments of the Hudson River and of harbors on Lakes Ontario and Erie and in Oregon and Washington Territory. In 1882 he was assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, where he remained until ordered to duty as Superintend

COL. WILSON'S STAFF. Ident William C. Brown of the First Cavalry is the Adjutant of the Post. He is a sharp-featured young man of good executive ability. He has had considerable experience on the frontier. The Adjutant is to be succeeded by Lieut. John M. Carson of the Fifth Cavalry. Carson is tall and fine looking. He is a son of Major John M. Carson. Washington correspond-ent of the Philade phia Ledger, and clock of the Ways and Means Committee; the man who coached Major McKinley while steering his Tariff bill through the House. Carson grad-uated from the Academy four years ago, and

will not go on duty as Adjutant until July 1, Capt. William F. Spurgin of the Twentyfirst Infantry, is the Post Commissary of Sunsistence and Post Treasurer. He is a man

first Infantry, is the Post Commissary of Subsistence and Post Treasurer. He is a man framed like Gen. John Sedgwick.

The cadets frequently shout: "What event has been of the most importance at the Military Academy?"

All reply: "The relief of Gen. Discontent at Mess Hall and the advent of Gen. Spurgin. Spurgin was at one time a cadet at West Point, and knows how to allay discontent. The Assistant Quartermaster is Capt. Charles W. Williams. He is as short and thin as Napoleon when he took command of the army of Italy, and fully as swarthy. He married a niese of Gen. John. B. Gordon. The Captain was appointed a cadet from Kontucky, and graduated from the Academy in 1875. Ho was prominent in suppressing the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania in 1877.

Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton of the Third Cavalry, is officer of police and assistant to the Quartermaster. He is one of the handsomest officers on the post. He married a charming woman, a niese of Col. Wilson. He came from Iowa and was graduated in 1881.

The Post Surgeon is Major Henry McElderry. None of the medical staff graduated from West Point. All are alumni of prominent medical colleges. They pass a rigid examination for admission into the medical capps of the army. In some respects Major McElderry resembles Grover Cleveland. He served in the war as a private of the Tenth Maryland Infantry.

Major Robert H. White is a surgeon on temporary duty. He is probably the most attentive officer on the post to the ladies, and fully as agreeable as attentive. He was born in Virginia appointed from Pennsylvania, and came into the service in 1867.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William P. Compton is not taller than the hero of Trainigar. He academic Staff.

THE ACADEMIC STAFF. fien. Feter S. Michle (pronounced Mikey) resembles the late President Garfield. He has a keen eye and great power of expression. He is Trofessor of the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the author of valuable and scientific treatless on wave motion and on mechanics. He

was graduated from West Point in 1863, and, before the war had closed, was a Brigadier-General. Being No. 2 in his class, he entered the corps of engineers and served in the operations against Charleston in 1863-64. He located the Swamp Angel for Gen. Gilmore, which threw shells into Charleston, five miles. After graduation he expected to have about a month's leave of absence. He had been home about a week when he received orders to report to Gilmore, and ieft at once. He had married a beautiful young woman that morning, and did not see his brids again, for two years, its was sent up to Folly Island and placed in charge of the construction of batteries to be used in the assault upon Morris Island. On June 11 he was in command of the right half of the batteries when they opened firs. The lower end of Morris Island was taken. Michie next built the breeching batteries against For Sumier. Subsequently he was in charge of the afores, and was the first officer to enter Fort Wagner after its capture. From there he went down into Florida and was at the tattle of the James under Butler. He was Chief Engineer of that army after that, and was brighted after the capture of the Army of the Junes under Butler. He was Chief Engineer of that army after that, and was brighted after the capture of Fort Harrison, Michie was in charge of the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal. He was in the surveys of the field about Richmond for a year afterward. Michie came to the Military Academy in 1867. After our years's service here he was sont to Europe to study the fabrication of iron for defensive purposes. He was selected by Gen. Liout, Sodgwick Pratt. Prof. Michie's assistant and been here ever since.

Europe to study the fabrication of Front for defersite purposes. He was selected by feet,
frant to be Professor at West Point, and has
been here ever since.

Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, Prof. Michie's assistant, is a nephew of Gen. Henry E. Clitz and of
Admiral Clitz of the navy. He has been
twenty-three years Lieutennant of Artillery,
lie has a fine character and disposition, and is
a universal favorite at West Point. He was
named after Gen. John Sedgwick, the illustrious Commander of the Sixth Army Corps,
Clitz is a man of great addity and Industry. A
more modest and retiring officer was never
seen. He is quite an arrist, and the
inventor of Pratt's range finder, a very
important military instrument. He was engaged in suppressing the Pittsburgh flots in
1877. The Lieutenant was sent to West Point
during the war to represent a Confederate district. He came from the field a Lieutenant of
lugineers, and entered the academy as a cadet. He is a son of Oid Henry G. Pratt, a Paymaster in the United States Army. When a
Lieutenant of Volunteers he served for nine
months on the staff of John Sedgwick. He entered the academy in 1863, and was graduated
in 1867. He was at one time assistant profeserved der history. Lieut. Petrit is a bright, alert,
handsome fellow, who married a nice of Gen.
Grant. He was a cadet at West Point, appointed from Ohio, and graduated in 1878. He served on the frontier at Fort Sully. D. T., in the
same year. He has been here also as an instructor in drawing.
Lieut John Bellinger Bellinger is a bright,
dapper little gentleman and an officer of the
Fifth Cavalry. He was appointed a cadet from
South Carolina and Roya and graduated in 1878.

Lieut. John Bellinger Bellinger is a bright, dapper little gentleman and an officer of the bifth Cavairy. He was appointed a calet from South Carolina in 1830, and graduated from South Carolina in 1834. He has been in the Department of Philosophy for two years, and looks as though he came from George D. Tillman's Congressional district.

Lieut. Wallace Mott, a scion of a Quaker family on Long Island, is in charge of the Observatory and astronomical observations. He is a man of great ability. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Prof. Geo. L. Andrews was graduated at the

DEPARTMENT OF M-DEEN LANGUAGES.

Prof. Geo. L. Andrews was graduated at the head of his class in 1851. He comes from Massachusetts. He served four years as an engineer officer at the Military Academy and as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren. He sten harbor. Then he resigned and entered civil life. At the outbreak of the war he rejoined the army as Lieuteant-Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. He served with gallantry and distinction under Major-Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah valley, and was made Colonel of his regiment. He was enraged in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Anticiam, and then went to the Department of the Gull, was seen and then went to the Department of the Gull, was brevetted Major-General for gallant conduct, and was mustered out of the Army of the Gull, was brevetted Major-General for gallant conduct, and was mustered out of the Service in 1855. After the war he became a planter in Washington countr. Miss. He remained here until 1867. Then he became Lifted States Marshal in Massachusetts until 1871, when he was appointed Professor of French at the Military Academy. He has been here ever since.

The Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language is Capt. Edward F. Wood of the frighth Cavalry. He graduated at West Point in 1879. He is a stout, full-blooded, soldierly looking man. Before becoming a cade the enlisted in September, 1862, in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served in Gen. James H. Wilson's command. He became First Serveant, then First Lieutenant and was captured in the fight at Occouran. After being exchanged, in May, 1863, he served in all the operations of Greege's division of cavalry until mustered out in 1865. He was appointed in 1860 and was graduated in 1870, within his class. He has seen much service on the frontier, and has been here twice as Professor of Modern Languages. Lieutant Professor of the French and the himself more proficient in the discharge of his duties. He has head and the proficient in the discharge of his duties. He has head and was gr THE DRAWING MASTERS.

The peaking Masters.

The next department is that of drawing. At its head stands Prof. Charles W. Larned, who was graduated in 1870 with Fred. Grant, now Minister Pfenipotentiary to Austria. He was formerly an officer of the Seventh Cavalry, Prof. Winded Scott Chaplin was a classmate of his, He was appointed Professor of Drawing in July, 1876, by Gen. Grant, and has been here ever since. ing in July, 1876, by Gen. Grant, and has been here ever since.

The Assistant Professor of Drawing is Lieut. Mon gomery M. Macomb. a grandhephow of the General who commanded the land forces at the battle of Plaitsburg. On his mother's side he is a liodgers a cousin of Raymond Rodgers and a cousin of the Admirals and Commodores of that name. He is a short stome gentlemna with auburn hair. He sailed for Europe the other day to continue his studies in foreign countries.

Europe the other day to continue his studies in foreign countries.

The instructors are Lieut, Hamilton Rowan of the Second Artillery and George H. Cameron of the Seventh Cavalry, Rowan is the son of Paddy Rowan, the Admiral, Cameron was appointed to the Academy from Chicago, and graduated in 1883. He is a great ravorite with the caders, and umpires all their ball games. The best proof of his fairness is the fact that he is still alive and well.

DEFARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Chieago, and graduated in 1835. He is a grame. The best proof of his fairness is the fact that he is still alive and well.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Col. Edgar W. Bass is Professor of this department. He was a private in the Eighth Minne-ota Volunteers. He became Quartermater's Sergeant in 1862, and served against the Sioux Indians till June, 1863. He was discharged on the Junt of that menth and entered the Military Academy. He was sent on the United States expedition to New Zealand toobserve the transit of Venus.

Bass is a man of perhaps the best judkment I ever met, said ten, Michie recently. He was the assistant of Dr. Petyrs in the New Zealand expedition in 1874. He arrived at New Zealand, via San Francisco, before the Poctor. He studied the torographic and climatic conditions of the country, and concluded that the place to make the observation was some distance inland. The weather on the const was uncertain. When Peters came Bass suggested the point in the interior.

"This said the Doctor, what's the matter with this station?"

"Why, retiled Bass, the sky here is clear new, but it may nour in half an hour."

"In less than half an hour it did rain. When the Doctor saw it he turned to Bass and said: Well, Heutenant, we will go up to the place you're selected and trust to the weather there, "They arrived at the interior station the night before the transit. When they awoke in the morning it was raining. The astronomical party arranged its instruments to observe the transit, despite the rain. Two or three hundred photographic contacts—more than any other party. Their success was due to Libut, Bass's study and foresight."

Bass is a man of independent means, whose love for West Point is upbounded. He successed the late Albert E. thurch, who inspired the love and affection of all his numlis, many of whom were Generals in the increase of the assistant frofessor of Mathematics is said to be the best instructor the Academy has over had. Gen. Scholied and Bass he had better go ashore at once, for his career at t tary Science and Taches another Lieurenant Minnesota. Wright P. Edgerton is another Lieurenant Wright P. Edgerton in the Department of Mathe-

matics. The other instructors in mathematics are: Lieuts Chas. R. Noves of the Ninth Infantry, Harry C. Benson of the Fourth Cavalry, George F. Barney of the Second Artillery, W. B. Jackson of the Ninth Cavairy, Samuel D. Freeman of the Tenth Cavairy, Samuel D. Freeman of the Tenth Cavairy, and Henry C. Hodges of the Twenty-second Infantry. All are West Point graduates.

Noves was appointed from Massachusetts, Benson came from Ohio, and was graduated in 1882. Barney was appointed from Vermont, and was graduated in 1882. Jackson was appointed from Massachusetts, and got his diploma in 1883. Freeman was appointed from North Carolina, and took his parchment in 1883. Hodges is a son of Quartermaster 1883. Hodges is a son of Quartermaste. Hodges, and was graduated in 1881.

CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, AND GROLOGT.

The Professor of the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology is Samuel F. Tillman. He is a reisaive of Congressman George D. Tillman of South Carolina. He succeeded Prof. Kendrick, a beacon light of the Academy. Tillman was appointed from Tennessee and graduated in 1800. He was third in his class. He was sent to observe the transit of Venus in the party commanded by Major Haymond of the Corps of Engineers at rasmania. He was also one of the most compelent of Capt. Wheeler's assistants in the survey west of the one hundredth meridian. He was appointed at large.

The Assistant Professor is Lieut, John P. Wisser of the Sixth Artillery, He was appointed from Missouri, and was graduated in 1874. He is a fertile writer on all matters connected with the profession of arms. He frequently visits Europe, and is thoroughly acquisinted with all of the improvements in the European armies. CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, AND GEOLOGY.

Requisinted with all of the improvements in the European armies.

The instructors are Lieuts, Erasmus M. Weaver of the Second Artiliery, Widlam P. Flynn of the Ninth Cavairy, and William W. Hubbard of the First Artiliery. Weaver was appointed from Indiana, and graduated in 1875. Flynn was appointed from Kentucky, and became an officer in 1883, Hubbard is from Connecticut. He was appointed by Senator Hawley, and graduated in 1885.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ETHICS.

The professor in the Department of History, Geography, and Ethics is Dr. William M. Postierhwaite, Chaplain of the Post. He was appointed Professor by Chester A. Arthur, He is a son-in-law of John W. Ellis of New York city, and is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He is a handsome gentleman, with side whiskers and a fine presence.

The Assistant Professor is Lieut, Frank L. Dodds of the Ninth Infantry. Dodds was appointed from Illinois, and graduated in 1879. He is one of the finest and most popular officers in the Academy.

The Instructor in the Department of History and Ethics is Francis J. hernan of the Twenty-first Infantry. He was appointed from Florida, and graduated in 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ETRICS,

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Florida, and graduated in 1881.

William Wintbrop, a Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the army, is the professor in this department. He is a relative of the late President Woodsey of Yale College and a brother of Theodore Wintbrop, the author of Cecil Breeme." killed at Big Bethel. William came into the service in 1891 as a private in Company F. Seventh New York State militia. He is not a graduate of the academy. He served all through the war, and gained the rank of a Brevet-Colonel. He was appointed as Major and Judge Advocate in 1897, and was assigned to duty in the Military Academy in 1886.

The Professor of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering is James Mercur, a relative of Judge Mercur of Pennsylvania. He was appointed from that State, and graduated second in his class in 1866. He is one of the brightest officers in the academy. Under Gen. Newton he had charge of all the improvements at Hell Gate. Mercur was appointed professor in 1881. His assistant is Lieut. Harry T. Hotges of the Corps of Engineers a cousin of Tient, Harry C. Hodges of the Department of Mathematics. He was appointed from Mathematics. He was appointed from Massachusetts and graduated in 1881.

The instructors are Lleut, Lausing H. Beach of the Corps of Engineers and Joseph E. Kulin of the same corps. Beach was appointed from lowa and graduated in 1882, and Kulin was appointed from Kansas and took his sheep-skin in 1885.

lown and graduated in 1892, and Kuhn was appointed from Kansas and took his sheepskin in 1855.

In the department of tacties the chief is Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins of the Twenty-third Injantry. He reaembles the late Gen, lienry Havelock in newspand and character. He was a carlet at West Fount, and was at one time a staff officer of Gen. Siekes. He entered the service as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in 1801. After the war he saw much service on the frontier and on the plains. On Feb. 1. 1888, he was assigned as commandant of his societies hearacter and reputation. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Gray of Delaware, and is the author of a system of infantry tactics doing away with all inversions and the counting of fours in which a man never loses his place. It is designed to meet the modern requirements of rathet bringstructor of Cavalry The sonior Assistant Hearast appointed from Indians, and graduated in 1873. He is said to have more strenged than most others of his grade in Italians appointed from Indians, and graduated in 1873. He is said to have more excepted in 1873. He is said to have more savenate of than most others of his grade in the biserra Madre mountains years ago, and a floor cavalry officer never breathed. He leaves for Europe on a wedding trip in August.

The sonior Assistant Instructor of Artillery. Hoskins was appointed from New York and graduated in 1873. The is said to have more seven and a graduated in 1877. The Assistant Instructor of Tacties is Lieut. John D. C. Huskins of the Third Artillery. Hoskins was appointed from Texas and graduated in 1877. The Assistant Instructor of Tacties commanding a company of cadets is Lieut. Charles J. Crane of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was appointed from Texas and graduated in 1877. The Assistant Instructor of Tacties commanding a company of cadets is Lieut. Charles J. Crane of the Col. Hardin who was killed at Buena Vistan. The next Instructor of acties to his author. He has a producted in 1874. He is a relative of the Col. Hardin who w

Such are the instructors who grind the intellectual gris at this military mill. They are the men who have recently turned out lifty-four brand new army officers. Time has developed the value of the instructors, and time will develop the value of their pupils.

Amos J. Cumminos.

EPISODE OF THE HAT. How a Pretty Woman Won a Vote of Thanks in a Philadelphia Theatre,

Thanks in a Pailadelphia Theatre.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

A stately and handsome examics of the well-bred young lady attended a theatrical first night last week and occupied, with her escort, seats in the third row of the orchestra. She was so fair to look upon that a large share of the audience watched her as she went down the ai-le and settled gracefully in a chair.

It was then observed, with much interest, that she raised her arms and detached from her nead the lashlonable hat that became her so well. Her hair was bright golden, and under the lights it fair y flashed in its beauty. The old gentleman sitting behind her settled back comfortably in his chair and congratulated himself that he had been placed behind such a thoughtful creature, for now he could not only see the stage, but a splendid head of hair as well.

Presently two or three young women in the immediate vicinity quietly removed their hats. having noted the similation that the originator of the scheme had excited.

From this the movement epical until hatless fominine heads were discoverable all over the heatre, even to the rear rows of the circle. Between the acts a paper began to circulate among the people in the orchestra.

Each gentleman as he received it, read something that had been written on it, and then smilingly signed his name, after which he passed it to his immediate neighbor.

In a few moments the paper came back to the old gentleman that had started it on its travels. Pending forward he volitiely addressed the golden-haired girl, handing to nor at the same time the paper, she read if, and as she did so a deep bluch and a smile creat over her face. The paper was a vole of thanks, signed by thirty or more of the make spectators. Its text was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, dosire to express our respectful admiration for a most beautiful and considerate young lady, name not known, who, by removing her hat trom ber bright golden head, has set the fashion for others, thereby rendering it possible for a stage performance.

The

THE FAMILIES, THE AWKWARD SQUAD.

AND THE COUPLES, Night is Really the Prettlest and the Mellowest Time-The Lobengrin Boats and the People Who Use Them,

The beating season at Central Park has pened, and the placid waters of the lake are dotted every afternoon and evening with in-numerable craft. Sunday, however, is the lake's busiest day. There isn't much boating indulged in during the morning hours. It isn't fashionable. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rush begins, and it continues uninterruptedly until 11 o'clock at night. are about eighty bonts floating on the lake at the same time. As the area of the lake is only twenty acres, and as the work of many at the

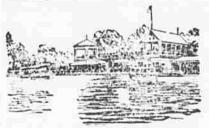


THE ITALIAN GAMDEN,

oars isn't strictly first class, there isn't any too much room for comfort. Serious accidents seldom happen. Collisions occur at frequent intervals, but result fatally to nothing more animate than an oar. It is taken for granted that no one will hire a boat without a boatman unless he knows how to row. Lots of men do. however. They are usually accompanied by ladies and they don't want to exhibit their ignorance when the ladies go into ecstacies



AT THE LANDING. at the sight of the water, and long to throw themselves upon its placid bosom. They deposit \$2 as a guarantee that they will return the boat and not drown, secure a ticket, and waltz out upon the float. It doesn't take a close observer very long to find out that their aquatic education has been neglected. They



THE BOAT HOUSES,

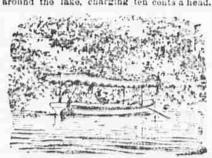
first distinguish themselves by turning their backs to the ladies and sitting down facing the bow. A wrathy protest from the man in charge reverses them, but doesn't relieve them of their uneasiness by any means. From the time the boat is shoved off until I's return they indulge in a mighty tussic with crabs and other aquatic animals which bother amateur.



ON THE SWAN BOAT. They go sliding through the water. bumping into other boats, scraping upon the sandy bottom of a shallow shore, and occasionally running head on to land in an apparently wild endeavor to cut cross lots and save time.

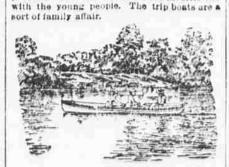


The people who take advantage of the boating facilities which the lake offers are of all kinds and all nationalities. Hich and poor, old and young jostle each other for a chance to brave the waters. There are three ways of do-ing it. The big party boats, which will carry a dozen or more people, make continuous trips around the lake, charging ten cents a head.

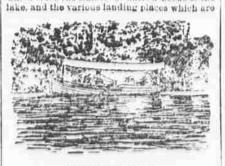


MARRIED, IF COUR E.

If you want something more select, you can hire a bont with a boatman to row, or you can still enjoy a more sequestered trip by rowing yourself. The last method is the favorite one with the young people. The trip boats are s



The boat house is fairly inundated with humanity on Sunday afternoons. The bridges which cross the numerous narrow neeks of the



FOR EXERCISE ONLY. icked by the lar ping waters, are crowled also,

BOATING IN CENTRAL PARK. | stone steps leading from the Mail to the Italian Garden. It is a pretty picture, as the accompanying cut will show. The lake lies stretched out before the eye. The little boats, with their gaudy tops, bob merrily about, and the bluetipped oars glisten and shine in the bright



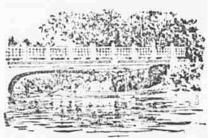
TWO HAPPY COUPLES, sunlight as they rise and fall, some rhythmically and others unrhythmically. The garden tself is crowded with people dressed in Sunday attire, while the gushing streams of water from the big fountain sparkle like plumes of pearls. The scene from the middle of the lake is also fine. The trip boats are pulled by sturdy boatmen, who were white salior shirts trimmed with blue. Life men the lake is very miserable to them. They not only have their own boats to look after, but are compelled to keep a watch-ful eye upon those manned by amateurs to ful eve upon those manned by amateurs to avoid collisions. They do fairly well, and man-



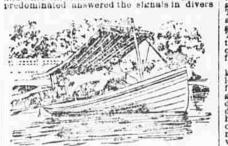
age to dodge the big fleet of floating chatruc-tions with an occasional scrape. But the lake could't be made wide enough to prevent pri-vate parties from coming together. They come together with surprising rapidity and various demonstrative results. Shrill lemining screams have a permanent place upon the programme. No attention is paid to them whatever.



The reporter spont the afternoon and even The reporter spont the afternoon and evening on the lake last Sunday. He hired a boat and anchored it under the spreading branches of a big tree at a narrow spot. The trip boats passed by in regular procession, and the others get by as best they could. Ordinarily that wasn't very well. One of the striking peculiarities of the trip beats was their cargoes. They seemed to be loaded according to gender—



A FAMILY PARTY. masculine in one boat and feminine in another. masculine in one boat and reminine in another. There were expertions to this rule, however, where whole families were the occurrants. A little observation unfathomed the mystery. When the boats of the feminine gender began to display fluttering fluxs of truce the mystery was a mystery no longer, and when those in which the masculine gender predominated answered the signals in divers

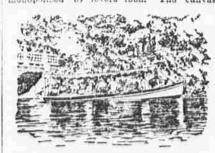


ways it became allocather lucid. Flirting on the linke is more nopular than flirting on the Mail tecause it costs something to do it. Those who attracted the most attention however, were the roughes in boats by themselves. There were many of them, and they were apparently encying themselves. The gentleman rowed, or if he flight he at loss tried to, while the young lady performed the duties of cox-swain with all the graceful temerity of which she was causile. Between the two the boat was divided. It is not a way regorously observed, and shirt sleeves were extremely TREATING HIS REST GIBL.



numerous. Once in a while the young lady pulled instily at the ones while her except held the tiller. The most refreshing sight of the day was a long silm beat, occurded by three artis, one of whom rowel. She wasn't any noveo at the cars either. Her loat went skipping over the water at a nare that was far from silw will be restyle was except.

The evening is the top ular time for boating with the years people, however. They get more encountent and remanded to till the screened by the veil of night. The boats are monopolized by lovers then. The canvas IN THE SHADE.



FROM THE EAST SIDE.

canopy is removed at dusk, and from an iron rod in the stern a red light swings. When darkness threws its mantle over the lake, these red specks are reflected from all around. They



any one, inquisitively inclined, venture by he

Those who are unable to row themselves get lots of comfort in watching others enjoy the sport. The best point of view is the top of the girl is usually as handy with the cars as the

PERFECTLY LOVELY.

young man. At intervals during the evening the monotonous splash of the disping cars is drowned by a flood of music, and the sweet strains of a rousing serenade are waited access the waters by the gestie evening breazes. Tittle Annie hooney seems to have the call, at 11 octock the big bell on top of the boat house clangs crazily, the little red specks begin to form in a bunch and then melt away in a long line toward the boat house, and the evening's sport and love making is brought to an end by the boats being called in. The same scenes are withessed every night during the summer.

scenes are witnessed every night during the summer.
There is another form of boating in the Park which has great favor with the children. It is also popular with those who are too nervous to trust themselves to a rowboat. It is confined to the little pond near the Fifty-ninth street entrance. The boats are fancy, and decorated with a big white swan upon which a man sits and propels them. They will hold six, hine, and twelve people. Nurses bring the children of weathy people every morning and give them a ride, servants, patronize them on Thursdays, and school children whenever they can scraise up the intee of a ride. The little walfs who are inmates of charitable institutions have a standing invitation for a free ride whenever they visit the Park, and they always avail themselves of the opportunity.

WHERE HOTELS PROSPER.

Travellers Hustling for a Place to Sleep in

In these booming days in Texas the traveller is not always sure to find the best room in the hotel waiting for him. A Sun reporter who went to Fort Worth in May found the city crowded. The Texas Spring Palace had just seen opened, the Convention of the Southern Baptist Association was in session, and the State Prohibition Convention and the State Sunday School Teachers' Association also met in the city the same week. To say that the city was crowded seems like juggling with words, for that expression conveys so faint an idea of how full the city really was. At the hotel where the reporter's mail was to come, and where he had expected to stay himself, every room was taken and every available space was filled with cots, all taken The office and the sidewalk in front of the hotel were crowded all day and half the night. The situation was the same at other hotels, At one of them information was given of a lodging house where perhaps a room might be had, but inquiry discovered only two or three cots in a room holding twelve altogether, and the reporter decided to look farther.

An hour later, while eating dinner in a res-taurant, the reporter was addressed by a tall gentleman with a brown beard, whom he had met in Austin, but who lives in Fort Worth. The Fort Worth man learned upon inquiry that the reporter had not yet found lodging. and with characteristic Texan hospitality he undertook to provide shelter for him. "If we can't do any better," he said, "I can give you a bed in my house, but it would be in a room with somebody else, and you ought to have a room by yourself. Come and take a ride and have a look at the city and find a place for you to sleep." His house, like many others in the city, was filled with visitors attending the Baptist Convention. He got his team, picked up two lay delegates from Atlanta, and the party drove about the city. Late in the afternoon he stopped in front of a bank building. "The upper floors of this building," he said, "were taken by a lady who has furnished the rooms for lodgings. There may be a room here." There was -a good room, newly and comfortably furnished. The price seemed somewhat bulky, but it was not exorbitant, considering the circumstances. The preporter took his meals in restaurants. He had occasion to go daily to the principal hotels, and notwithstanding the constant crush, the clerks were always calm, level-headed, and courteous, and in these

ing the constant crush, the clerks were always calm, level-headed, and courteous, and in these qualities they were like all the hotel clerks that the reporter met in Texas.

Wiehits fails is a small but growing city, in a thriving county. When the train on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad stopped there one night a few days after the experiences just narrated eight men got off and walked into the office of the principal hotel and words their names on the register. Then the cierk made a little speech, which was in substance that the hotel had at command only five vacant beds—a cot in the house and two double-bedded rooms in a dwelling house near by; that he was very sorry he could not provide accommodations for all, but he would be obliged to give the five beds to the five first registered. This proposition was obviously fair. Without a word the three last men picked up their grips and went in search of other quarters. The cot in the hotel went to the first man of the five. A porter took a lantern from the top of the safe and started for the door, with the four men after him.

It was very dark outside, but the travellers kept close to the man with the lantern and followed across the railtoad track to a house about forty rods away. The porter swung open the gate and the others followed him through the door and upstairs. Two of the guests were drummers, who were acquainted, and they had told the clerk that they would take one of the rooms together. They were numbers two and three of the party, and were therefore provided for next after

one of the rooms together. They were numbers two and three of the party, and were therefore provided for next stifer the man who got the cot. All four men went with the porter into the first room and the porter said to the drummers, "This is your room, gentlemen." It was a comfortable room, and the tired drummers begun to get ready for bed before the other men had left the room. The two men remaining were a wool buyer from St. Louis and a St. Sreporter. They followed the porter into the next room. It was not quite so good as the lirst, but it was good enough. The porter said: "This is your room, gentlemen." It was not entire the porter said: "This is your room, gentlemen." It woo choice the door and in a pleasant tone said to the porter. "Well, isn't be all you the had soncely snoken when the lady of the house looked through the oven door and in a pleasant tone said to the porter." This room is already taken; you will have to take these gentlemen down stairs." The two men ploked up their grips and silently followed the porter. They knew they were leaving a comfortable certainty; they could only guess what sort of a room the very last one would turn out to be. The porter opened the door and said: "This is the room, gentlemen." The wool buyer said nothing this time. He was a traveller of experience, who accepted without a growl whatever was allotted to him, provided always that he got the best to be had, and who at the same time was not carelessly profuse in commendation; his remarks concerning the room upstairs was the expression of a man who felt that it was only lair to say some thing when in a crowded town he had, after all come unon comfortable quarries, unit of any some thing when in a crowded town he had, site and come unon comfortable quarries, unit of a proper in the town of the parter of the reporter when it has a the proper in the reporter knew that a the proper moment the wool buyer would give true expression to the common southment resparding the room in which they had now been left for the night, an

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

BLANDON, June 6.—Irwin W. Bossler of this place, while fishing in the Maiden Creek, was attacked by two wild geese. He was standing in the middle of the stream, when one of the geese suddenly flopped upon bim, knocked off his hat, and sent his rod and line flying into the water. As Bossler grabbed for his hat he received a blow which aimset broke his arm and sent him sprawling upon his bach, side widel out, but had no sooner reached the bank when another goose attacked him and dealt him such severe blows that he was compelled to retreat. He finally crawled up a tree, where he was rescued completely exhausted.

"BEATING BALLOT REFORM."

DOES THE NEW LAW ABOLISH THE SECRECY OF THE BALLOT?

Here's a Man with a Scheme for Telling Just What Kind of a Ballot Each Votes Coats-Infallible, and Can't be Detected. The chief and almost the only aim of the ballot reform law is to secure the absolute secrecy of the ballot, and thus to deprive the coldical workers of the incentive to vote-buring by making it impossible for them to discover whether the person whom they agree to pay for voting a certain way does really deliver the goods. There has been some question as to how perfectly the law will attain this object, but the assertion that instead of attaining it at all the new law will make it possible for any election board to keep tab on every voter as he deposits his ballot, and to tell at any time just how many ballots of every sort being voted have gone into the box, and just what kind of a ballot every man has voted is a new one. It is seriously made, however, and this is the explanation which a man gave yesterday of what he called his "scheme to beat the ballot reform law:"

"You know." he said. "that whenever the attempt is made to make anybody honest by force or law it always lead to counter attempts to evade the apparent necessity. The natural tendency of humanity is to seek to evade restrictions, no matter by whom created. Naturally the election officers will be tempted to get around the law, for the curiosity of the thing, if with no more worse motive. Well, I'm not an election officer, and I paid no atten-tion to this matter until the other night I heard a ballot reformer explaining how much more life was worth living in these United States since he and his friends had got the new election law through. Under it, be declared. it would be absolutely impossible for an officer of the election or any one else to tell what ticket any man wested or for any ballot to be so marked that the identity of the person who cast it could be discovered. That made me curious, and I got a copy of the law to look the matter up. The result astonished me. Why, as a measure for securing the secrecy of the ballot the thing is as full of holes as a sieve. It not only doesn't secure the secrecy of the ballot, but it places it absolutely within the power of the election officers to tell which ballot each man casts and to have the evidence of it constantly before him in black and white, and without the slightest possibility that this knowledge on their part can be discovered by a person not acquainted with the secret, of ever be proven upon them even if it should be known to a moral certainty. Besides this, there is nothing in the law to prevent a man from voting a marked ballot, or to prevent that ballot from being counted, and the mark from serving as evidence that the voter has keob his agreement to cast a certain ballot.

"Take the matter of election officers first. There are, besides the usual inspectors, two ballot clerks, one of each political party. Now suppose you are the Tammany inspector in a certain board and I am the Tammany ballot clerk. On election morning I sit down at the table with the ballots heaped up before me, and you take your place at the ballot box to receive the ballots. The other officers are on hand and the polls are opened. Presently along comes voter No. I. and asks for a ballot.

"What name?" say I. power of the election officers to tell which bal-

and you take your place at the ballot box to receive the ballots. The other officers are on hand and the poils are opened. Presently along comes voter No. 1, and asks for a ballot.

"What name? say I.

"John Smith, he says.
"All right, Mr. Smith, say I. and pick up the first bunch of ballots, one for each party, all numbered I on the stub. Now see what the law says right here. 'But before any voter shall receive said ballots, and in the presence and view of the voter, each of said ballot clerks, or a ballot clerk and an inspector, shall write his initials upon the stub of each of said ballots.' Did you ever see anything neater? That's to prevent a voter from rinring in on the machine an unofficial ballot which sometody may have paid him to vote and keeping the official one to show as evidence that he really voted the one he was paid for. But see how it works. I take the bunch of ballots, Of course I know which ballot each one is, and as I write my initials on the stubs I make the letters in one way on the Republican ticket, and soon. Of course, tractically, the only ones that it will be worth while to take any trouble about will be the Demogratic and Republican ones. There don't have to be any difference that would attract attention between the way I put the initials on the Isenporatic ballot and the way I write them on the Republican one. Say my initials are 'J. R. W. On the Demogratic ballot I put a plain period after every letter: on the Republican ballot I put a comma instead of a period after the 'J.' Nobel of the country of the ballots along to the other and he puts his initials on the stub. Perhaps he plays the same trick I did, and perhaps he quesn't. Even If he does the chances are that I can't detect it. Then the ballot is handed to Mr. Smith, and his name and the number of the ballots is registered, while he goes off into one of the horse stalls, stays the regulation three minutes, and comes out with his ballots all folded up in his hand, so that the number of the ballots has each comes out with his

"John Smith No. 1. All right! I sing out, and then you droe into the ballot box the ballot that Mr. Smith has handed you for that purpose, and toes into another box the other ballots which Mr. Smith has returned without voting. The stub of all the tickets are first common or the stub while you are reading off the number and waiting for the clerk to say it is all right. Of course, I have gested you beforehand as to the way in which I am going to make the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you know at a clark the different teasets, and you have an absolute record of it in the stub. Which ones are being returned, and so you and teaset and the work of it in the stub. Which you when a best was a clark to the control of the different way at the sea. It was attached, and by the private mark I have put upon it to be certainly just which kind of a ballot it was attached.

Was there ever anything simpler? It's as easy as falling of a low and as cafe as a leg of the control of the dealer of the central different way at the study and the stu